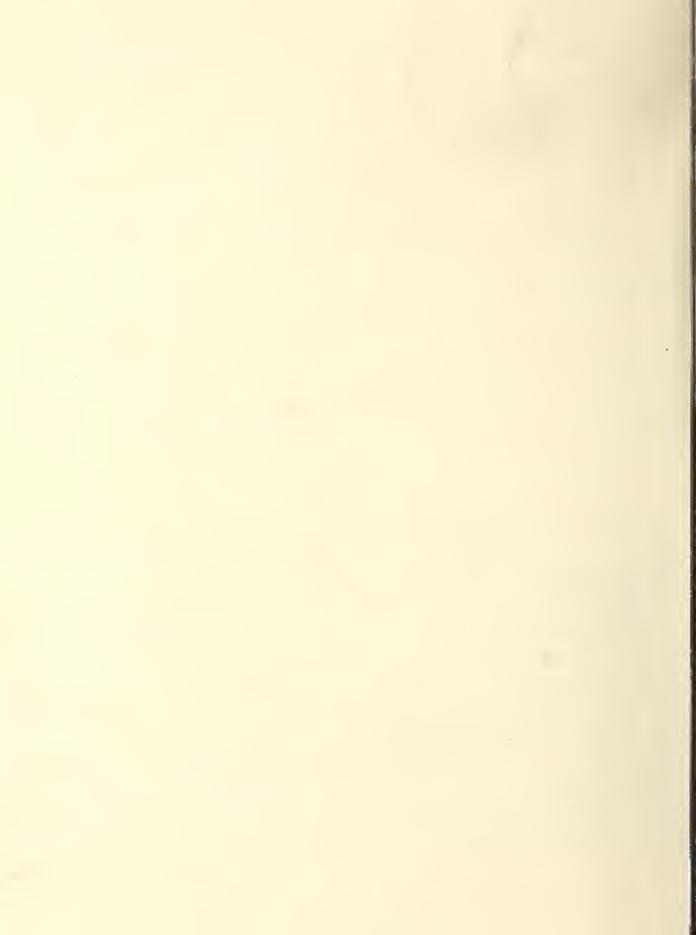
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XTENSION SERVICE TEUTEU

OCTOBER 1949

 Health will be highlighted with a cover page emphasizing the importance of medical facilities to growing children.

Speaking of medical facilities, a special committee studying the subject in relation to home demonstration work made a report at the San Francisco meeting of the American Home Economics Association. The survey of work now under way and recommendations for expansion are summarized in a significant article.

Another health article records a pioneering achievement among the Negroes of Charles County, Md., who established a health center and obtained the services of a doctor and a public health unit through organization, hard work, and good leadership. One of the spark plugs was County Agent Milbourne Hull.

Another feature describes the popular health program, Magic From Milk, carried on in 41 of the 55 West Virginia counties. It culminated in a big State celebration at the State 4–H Camp in Jackson's Mill when the State king and queen were selected. Glamour added to a good food has increased milk consumption.

• Fire prevention has been worked out in an efficient way in Kent County, Mich. The full story has been obtained through the good offices of Extension Editor Earl Richardson and County Agent Richard Machiele.

Wisconsin schools for office secretaries have been found to be effective stimulants to better office practice and to a more detailed study of general office procedure, says Josephine Pollock, who reports on this series of training schools.

The back page is devoted to the Americans taking part in the International Farm Youth Exchange who, on November 4, return to their homeland after 3 months in Europe living on farms and working with the young people of other lands.

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4-H Clubs Plan More Conservation

W. R. TASCHER, Extension Soil Conservationist, U. S. D. A.

A CCORDING to 1948 annual Extension reports, 161,019 different 4-H Club members received definite training in soil and water conservation during the year as compared with 86,200 in 1945. Though the members have increased they still are but 10 percent of the total enrollment in 4-H Club work. Is this a large enough percentage of boys and girls to get training in conservation during the 4-H Club span of years?

Some factors making for widespread participation of youth in conservation activities are present now which were not formerly. The public schools are focusing attention on facts about land care and the philosophy behind conservation. 4–H Club work can balance this school work with farm practice. There are widespread demonstrations in the use of successful soil and water conservation practices in all parts of the country for young folks to see.

Soil conservation districts, organized and managed by farmers and ranchers, have been set up under State laws, including about threefourths of all the farms in the United States. The more than 10,000 members of the governing bodies of these districts have a keen appreciation of the significance of favorable experiences in land care by young people and are an available resource for 4-H Club conservation leaders. Approximately 20,000 representatives of a large industrial organization are also ready to aid the local efforts in 4-H Club work in soil conservation. The growing knowledge that a constructive conservation philosophy must be established to assure the welfare of people supports expansion of 4-H Club work in conservation activities.

What can be done effectively in the 4-H span of years? Some boys and girls will have only 1 year and some at the other age extreme will have 10 years. But here, as always, the principal resource in the 4-H Clubs is the

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boys and girls themselves. The environment, needs, and desires of boys and girls must guide an effective program.

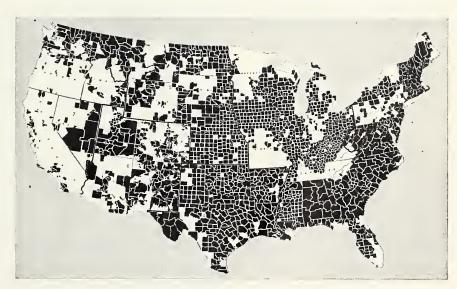
In essence, soil and water conservation is a physical and biological matter. It is important, in addition, to recognize that it does involve people. Soil may be viewed as inert matter or as living and life-giving material. How it is viewed will determine the educational response.

Many more people must understand the importance and significance of intelligent land care both to us at home and in our expanding world relationships. Soil and water are of vital concern to people—people who live on the land and by the land. The farmer grows plants of various kinds upon which animals feed. Plants link land and people. They tap the lifegiving energy of the sun which is the only source of energy for crop production. Improper land care may restrict the flow of energy and make impossible its optimal use. This is a cold biological fact but when interpreted in terms of scientific agriculture and its relation to the welfare and happiness of people it can be dramatic and interesting. The challenge to extension workers is to make an arresting "case" for proper land care.

During the year a group of people representing the Cooperative Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, and the commercial firm which cosponsors the National 4–H Club soil conservation program met to consider specific things which might be done to help 4–H Club work in soil and water conservation. The group came to the following conclusions pertaining to a course of action for expanding and improving this 4–H Club work:

- (1) The national 4-H Club soil conservation program should be revised to provide separate sections of suggested activities for the younger and older members, adjusting recognition to this age grouping and increasing emphasis on local awards.
- (2) A guide for leadership development in soil conservation 4–H Club work should be developed.
 - (3) The preparation of suitable (Continued on page 186)

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These 2,164 soil conservation districts contain 77 percent of the total number of farms. They bring increased demands for educational assistance from extension workers



FARM FORESTRY is truly Extension's challenge. We have seen all other types of agricultural production increase steadily throughout the past 35 years. But during that same period our farm woodlands have been depleted, wasteful cutting practices have continued, and the majority of our woodland has been so poorly managed that future crops will be limited. For the good of farmers, for the good of the Nation, and for the good of future generations, we cannot ignore the challenge.

Extension has long had an interest in forestry problems. The need for putting the farm woodland under better management was recognized as early as 1915 in a few States; but it was not until the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act in 1924 that a limited national program in farm forestry extension was definitely established. This program advanced very slowly due to (1) the limited funds available for the work under section 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act-only about \$65,000 for the whole country; and (2) the difficulties involved in growing a crop such as timber which does not offer immediate returns as do most other farm enterprises.

In spite of these difficulties, extension forestry programs have gone forward on a pioneering basis with one or two men in most States. Working with these specialists, county agricultural agents have assisted farm people by encouraging the practice of forestry and integrating it with other

Farm Forestry—a Challenge

T. B. SYMONS, Director of Extension, Maryland

As chairman of the subcommittee on forestry, Director Symons has given considerable study and thought to extension forestry problems for the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

farm work. County agents for many years have conducted such forestry demonstrations as tree planting, thinning, and timber estimating. 4-H Club work is included in the program. Educational means such as training schools, meetings, tours, bulletins, leaflets, the radio, and the press have been used.

These activities have helped establish demonstration farm woodlands in many counties throughout the country. They have definitely proved that such educational work is effective and that improved farm forestry practices pay. However, the work has been too limited for a problem of such tremendous proportions. We find ourselves today with a reservoir of only 10 percent of the 461 million acres of virgin timber which was in this country when it was settled. Our forest potential is now largely in the hands of private owners with 31/4 million farmers holding 139 million acres of commercial forest land. The forest resources in small ownerships produce now, and should produce in the future, a substantial part of the timber products used in industry. In general these commercial farm woodlands occupy good tree-growing sites and are nearer the market centers-two distinct advantages. But the Forest Service has found that cutting practices on only about 29 percent are sufficiently well managed to provide for a practical timber crop. On the remaining 71 percent, little or no conscious provision is being made for future crops.

One step toward timely action was taken by the Land-Grant College Association and the Association of State



Power saws make it easier to cut low stumps—a good forestry practice which also provides closer utilization.

Foresters when they adopted "A Suggested Outline for a Working Relationship Between a State Forestry Department and a State Extension Service." Part of this statement suggests action that is needed immediately when it says:

"Sec. 6. It is recommended that State foresters and State Extension directors take the lead in inaugurating a joint study by all agencies to ascertain the needs for carrying forward a vigorous and broadly conceived forest program in each State. It is suggested that in each State, in cooperation with Federal authorities, State foresters and extension directors jointly promote State and regional conferences for the purpose of arousing public interest and cementing all groups and individuals behind a united and coordinated forest conservation and development program."

The statement also spells out the responsibilities of these two agencies when it states in section 2:

"It is recognized that the Land-Grant College offers an effective agency for conducting general educational and demonstrational work. It is also accepted that the State Forestry Department is an effective agency for fire protection, public forest land administration, the growing and distribution of forest planting stock, and service and regulatory work. It is therefore recommended that a suitable agreement be entered into to provide for work in these respective fields."

The challenge presented by the farm forestry problem now confronting the Extension Service is many-sided, but a few definite goals may be picked. There is the need to lessen existing waste and to capitalize upon the enormous forest potentialities available in this country.

Forestry experts tell us that from now on our timber will have to be grown as a crop on cut-over forest lands and on other available land which is best suited to the production of trees. Much of this land is in the hands of farmers, and they are the ones needing extension help.

To accomplish these objectives the Extension Service must help develop a vital transmission line carrying the latest "know how" on the economic

production of timber to farm people. Existing work must be strengthened and new methods used to encourage farmers to undertake the production of this long-term crop. Our ability to apply such "know-how" to American agriculture has obtained production standards which have amazed all of us as well as our foreign neighbors. I am sure that equal effort and application will achieve equally satisfactory results in the field of forestry.

Cooperation is essential in a program as serious and as extensive as that now facing us. Extension should

lead the way in gaining complete cooperation with State Forestry Departments in the distribution of tree planting stock, cooperation in teaching farmers how to plant trees, and stimulating interest in the prevention and control of forest fires.

The forest problems of the Nation are serious and must be faced if we are to survive as a great lumber-producing nation. The timber resources on our farm lands must be built up, and a forest economy dependent thereon must not only be maintained but strengthened.



County Agent Becomes State 4-H Leader

BEFORE leaving his job as agricultural extension agent in Blue Earth County, Minn., to become the new State 4-H Club leader, Leonard L. Harkness gave some last-minute tips to the county's 4-H Club agent, Florence Klammer. A former 4-H boy himself, boys and girls in his county have been close to his heart. Enrollment in clubs has increased from 450 to 725 in his 3½ years as agent. Minnesota's most typical 4-H Club was selected from Blue Earth County in 1947.

Shortly after graduating from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Mr. Harkness enlisted in the Naval Air Corps 5 months before the outbreak of World War II. He spent a lengthy term of duty in the Pacific and was awarded the Navy Air Medal for action in the Solomons and received a commendation from Admiral Hoover for action in the Saipan area

Mr. Harkness succeeds A. J. Kittleson, whose death followed just a few hours after his retirement, July 1.

Teacher-Agent Workshop

How Iowa Extension Service and State Home Economics Education Department Conduct Clothing Construction Workshops as Told by the Iowa Clothing Extension Specialists

MOST recent of the cooperative ventures between the Iowa Extension Service and the State home economics education department has been a series of clothing construction workshops.

These workshops were an outgrowth of requests from high school home economics teachers and county extension home economists for a refresher course in construction.

Strategic locations throughout the State made the meetings convenient to attend and saved time and expense. They were held during the last week in May and after the first of June, immediately after high school classes were dismissed, so that high school home economics departments, where

sewing facilities were adequate, could be used.

Groups were limited to 20 persons, including approximately the same number of extension agents and teachers.

Extension clothing specialists conducted the training, each specialist taking responsibility for a group of 2-day schools.

The purpose of the workshop series was twofold. It gave home economists throughout the State opportunity to compare ideas and coordinate their methods, keeping them up to date on new sewing techniques. Second, it pointed up the possibilities for the more effective use of the demonstration method of teaching.

National 4-H Achievement Week, November 1-7

PLANS and accomplishments of 4-H Clubs have always been made with better living in mind. The substance of which better living is made always grew in 4-H fields, gardens, and flocks. Then, for the year 1949, the 1,800,000 members of 4-H Clubs lined up all their efforts under the theme, "Better living for a better world," and their accomplishments make a showing of which they, their parents and local leaders, and the Cooperative Extension Service may well be proud.

Acreage in food crops and garden products reached a new high of 700,-000. 4-H members raised 850,000 head of livestock. In their poultry flocks were more than 8 million birds. Their pantry-shelf statistics include such impressive figures as 2 million pounds of food dried or cured, 180,000 gallons of food brined, 27 million quarts of vegetables and fruits canned, and 3 million pounds of food frozen. In their exploration of the science of

foods, they planned, prepared, and served 30 million meals.

Surroundings of 120,000 homes and interiors of 650,000 bear evidence of these young people's interest in improving them.

In learning to use modern means for efficient farming and homemaking, 50,000 club members engaged in agricultural engineering activities, electrical and general farm repair work, and 500,000 participated in fire and accident prevention.

With minds turned toward the problems of attaining a "better world," they discussed some of the important social and economic forces operating in their own and other countries. They did much to help those in distress, such as victims of polio, floods, and earthquakes.

These are but a few examples of what resulted when 1,500,000 rural young people put Head, Heart, Hands, and Health into action for Better Living for a Better World.

Each home economist attending was instructed to bring sewing equipment and material enough for a simple cotton dress. The patterns used were required to have set-in sleeves, a set-on collar, a seam at the waistline, buttonholes, and a slide fastener.

With everyone working on a similar project, each process was demonstrated by the specialist before the group applied it to their own garments. At the end of the 2 days all the techniques for completing a garment had been demonstrated, and each member of the group had had an opportunity to try them.

Emphasis was placed on eliminating unnecessary, but time-consuming, steps in clothing construction. The aim was to help the individual save on sewing time and still attain well-fitting, well-constructed garments with a professional look.

Correct fitting was stressed as one of the most important criteria in sewing. Adjusting patterns according to measurements before any cutting is done, stitching with the grain line and stay-lining all edges where stretching might occur were pointed out as ways to insure a well-fitting garment and save time in the long run by eliminating sewing errors.

Out of these group meetings came definite values—the realization that the demonstration method can be made a more effective way to teach clothing construction, the realization that it is constantly necessary to evaluate and revise sewing methods, and keeping up to date.

The response to the question, "Were the workshops worth while?" was enthusiastically "Yes." Aside from learning new construction techniques, the participants felt that they had gained understanding of each other's problems and agreed that each could accomplish more individually by working cooperatively.

Radio Teaches

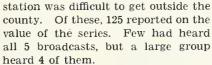
A series of 15-minute radio programs every Monday morning for 5 weeks called "Sewing Can Be Easy" carried its message right into Delaware homes. It was planned particularly for those who had no transportation to meetings and those whose young children kept them at home, reports Miss Adeline M. Hoffman, State clothing specialist. These younger women are often receptive to new ideas and in need of advice and help.

Modern methods of sewing were featured, beginning with the selection of pattern and materials and finishing with bound buttonholes and tailored pockets.

Bulletins on the subject of each broadcast were prepared and mailed to those who enrolled for the series so that the bulletin would arrive 1 day before the program came over the air.

Most of the 191 people who enrolled were within the county, as the Dover

in the Home



More than half of the group felt that they got more out of the bulletins than the broadcasts, but they liked the combination. Of the group, 25 did little sewing, but about 40 made almost all of their clothes. As to new methods learned, the bound buttonhole was oftenest mentioned. Staylining, speed methods in cutting, neck-line facings, and zipper plackets were other new methods which the women listed.



The home demonstration agent carried the news of the broadcasts to 35 of the enrollees. Thirty of them heard about it from other people; 28 read about it in newspapers; and 22 heard about it on the radio.

The Dover broadcasting station liked the series so well that it was willing to continue it. Because of this experience Miss Hoffman started a weekly broadcast from a Wilmington station called "Sewing Club of the Air," featuring news and better methods, occasionally offering a free bulletin, and answering listeners' questions about home sewing.

4-H Clubs Raise Polio Funds

OKLAHOMA'S 62,000 4-H Club boys and girls found a more satisfying means of spending dimes and quarters than on movies and summer play activities. They raised \$10,592.18 for the polio foundation.

Oklahoma, gripped by one of her worst polio epidemics, found hospitals where polio cases are accepted crowded and the need for more equipment and isolation wards acute. Each of the State's 77 counties accepted a



quota, as did all local clubs in the counties.

The money was raised largely through individual member contributions, with several county 4-H groups abandoning summer camp plans and giving their money instead to the polio campaign. Bud Whitehead, of Stillwater (shown in picture), enlisted the aid of his playmates at his sidewalk stand. Luella Koethe rode her bicycle all over the community to collect \$190 from 267 people. Oren Krager, himself a victim of the disease, collected over half of his county's \$400 total. These are but a few examples of the fine work done by the boys and girls.

The 4-H polio drive had the full support of Oklahoma's county agent association, headed by President J. B. Hurst, of Enid, as well as the association of county home demonstration agents, of which Mrs. Irene B. Woods, of Ardmore, is president.

The check was presented to the Infantile Paralysis Foundation by Donald Bliss, State 4-H Club president, at a recognition luncheon in Oklahoma City.

United Nations Celeb

Everywhere men at 24 to a better understand the required ratifications Nations came into being

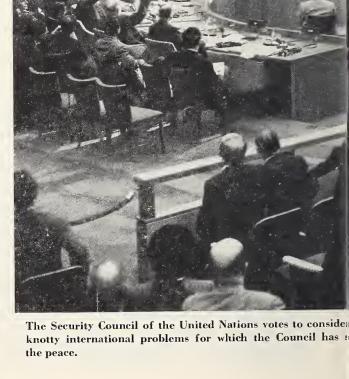
In the 4 years since the representatives of ma own welfare. Among th ger, disease, ignorance, a vided an opportunity for



The Declaration of Human Rights sets universal standards to live up to.



The UN has helped improve world production of food.



ates Fourth Birthday

women, boys and girls, are dedicating October g of the United Nations. On this day in 1945 all f the Charter had been deposited. The United d the Charter took effect.

It day, the United Nations has brought together Nations to consider the means of improving their problems considered were those of poverty, hunlack of freedom. The deliberations have proscussion and mutual understanding.



rther the Palestine question. This is just one of the many ed as a mechanism for adjusting differences which endanger



Regional commissions tackle economic problems.



School gardens interest young folks all over the world.



Women everywhere find a community of interest in the home.



United Nations Celebrates Fourth Birthday

Everywhere men and women, hoys and girls, are dedicating October 24 to a better understanding of the United Nations. On this day in 1945 all the required ratifications of the Charter had been deposited. The United National Contract of the Charter had been deposited. Nations came into being and the Charter took effect.

In the 4 years since that day, the United Nations has brought together the representatives of many Nations to consider the means of improving their own welfare. Among the problems considered were those of poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, and lack of freedom. The deliberations have provided an opportunity for discussion and mutual understanding.



The Security Council of the United Nations votes to consider further the Palestine question. This is just one of the many knotty international problems for which the Council has served as a mechanism for adjusting differences which endanger the peace.



Regional commissions tackle economic problems.



School gardens interest young folks all over the world.



Women everywhere find a community of interest in the home.

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The UN has helped improve world production of food.

The Declaration of Human Rights sets universal standards to live up to.

That Extra Job

SOMETIMES what we think will be just another problem in our busy, workaday lives may turn out to be one of our richest experiences. Quite frequently extension workers are being asked to take part in the foreign student program. In this connection, Montgomery E. Robinson, professor in extension service, New York, sent us a letter written on June 10 by L. S. Nichols, 4–H. Club agent of Orange County, N. Y.

We quote Club Agent Nichols:

"When I first received your letter of May 21 announcing that the delegation of four German youth leaders would descend on us for 2 weeks, I was quite disturbed. I lost my assistant in February and her replacement does not start work until June 14. I have had hardly a single free evening for my family since March 1. Believe me, I could not imagine how I could possibly find more time for them.

"When I met them I was deeply impressed by their sincere love for youth, democracy, and world fellowship. As time went on and we became better acquainted, I learned so much more. I know not how well qualified they are to tackle the almost impossible task which lies before

them—obstacles which would cause most of us to turn our backs and run. From their magnetic personalities I believe I have captured a bit of their vision which sees beyond the horizon.

"They have made friends with all of us in Orange County. I do not believe Germany could possibly supply four more able good-will ambassadors. Their frank, honest sincerity dispels all prejudice, fear—yes, and even complacency.

"I do not want this letter to be a report of our activities or accomplishments, but I do wish to tell you of one achievement which will indicate the progress we have made. The Middletown Chamber of Commerce, supported by the three city service clubs, has guaranteed up to \$500 to sponsor the exchange of one German boy and one American boy in the interest of agriculture, youth, democracy, and world fellowship. It took our German ambassadors less than 5 minutes to start the movement which jelled in 24 hours.

"Last evening they spent in my home. Now they are 'Joy,' 'Heidi,' 'Gustav,' and 'Oscar.' I can't remember when my wife and I have enjoyed entertaining so much or gained so much personally from our guests. If they could not have spoken a single word of English, we still would have found mutual understanding.



Authority for the sponsorship of an exchange of one German and one American farm boy is presented to the delegation of German youth leaders by William Tremper, president of the Middletown (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce and the Middletown Rotary Club.

"I want to thank you, 'Monty,' for sending them to us. These have been the most valuable 2 weeks in the 10 years of my extension experience. I can say no more except that the fear I felt when I removed my soldier's uniform 3 years ago has been replaced by a living hope and faith that my boys need never gird the sword of war. I know now that war is not inevitable."

4-H Clubs Plan More Conservation

(Continued from page 179)

State projects and activity literature for 4–H Club work in soil conservation should be encouraged.

- (4) New and more adequate material may be needed or old material used in a more effective educational way.
- (5) A story on leaders in soil conservation should be published in *Soil Conservation*, the official magazine of the Soil Conservation Service, and reprinted separately for wide distribution. The September issue of *Soil Conservation* includes a story about eight 4-H Club members who won honors last year in soil conservation.
- (6) 4–H Club work on soil conservation and leader development should be emphasized in the Extension Service Review.

While the above-suggested action will contribute much to county extension work in soil and water conservation, the way it is made a part of the county 4–H Club activities will determine its usefulness.

Care of the land in a very real way is a family matter. Lists of suggested activities should include ones suitable for girls. 4–H leader training in soil and water conservation probably will be one of the more important considerations to get enlargement of the county activities in 4–H Club work in soil conservation.

In several States committees for planning and guiding youth activities in soil conservation have accomplished good results. The programs developed by these committees can outline activities in such a way that current and long-time accomplishments will be achieved through the most efficient use of the resources.



Exhibit Dramatizes Meat Story

JAMES J. LACEY,

Extension Animal Husbandman, Wisconsin

GOOD EDUCATION in meat animal production and meat animal carcass quality cannot be done through abstract lectures. It is not easy to define grades and finish. It is not easy to make a lasting impression on the minds of producers through comparisons made in words. It is generally even less effective to use figures and mathematical contrasts without something visible or tangible to emphasize them.

Displays do help. In meetings in Wisconsin last winter we used pork carcasses to bring out the lessons of production and to call attention to the reasons for penalties on heavy hogs. Lard was selling during these months at about one-half the price of hogs on the hoof. Excessive fat deposits on the carcasses are not easy to show unless the back fat and leaf lard are present. Heavy hams and heavy loins make no lasting imprint except by comparison made with lighter cuts. The display helped to

bring the facts on overfinish direct to the producer.

Fitted with refrigeration facilities, a light truck was used to transport two hog carcasses of different weights. One was from a hog of 200 pounds, with highly desirable quality. A second carcass, from a hog of 262 pounds, gave evidence of the unnecessary lard covering and showed the wasteful layers of fat on all major cuts.

Audiences were quick to condemn the lard accumulation. In 30 counties where shown, the display brought home the reaction of consumers to the heavy cuts that a bountiful corn crop was building, and at a time when lard prices were slipping because of low consumer demand.

One-half of each carcass was divided into the six major cuts—ham, loin, side, picnic, butt, and jowl. A table of percentages, with primal cut weights, amplified the story of overfinish. Prices quoted on cuts of various weights added extra information

for the benefit of producer. With 14-pound hams selling at $48\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and 16-pounders and up selling at $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents, a penalty of 6 cents per pound, the hog grower could readily understand public rejection of heavily larded cuts. With about equal spread between light and heavy loins, and light and heavy butts and picnics, the information to producers needed little extra boost as an argument against too much corn for too few hogs.

From production standpoint emphasis was placed upon the additional feed required per 100 pounds gain after the 200-pound weight had been attained. Extra weight meant extra feed use, and likewise meant accumulation of unwanted lard. The exhibit was an answer to the present meat problems of consumer and grower.

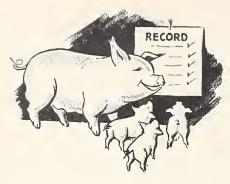
Landscaping and the Ladies

Landscaping and the women's home demonstration clubs went a long way last year in Texas.

More than 20,000 women were enrolled as demonstrators who improved their own home lawns. Of this number, more than 1,300 gave demonstrations and assisted in conducting training meetings for their clubs. The leaders assisted in making 34 study tours to experiment substations, and they opened their own homes and helped conduct 351 achievement day tours to see neighbors' accomplishments.

Sadie Hatfield, extension landscape gardening specialist in Texas, says that 65 tours were also made to homes of garden club members. Control of insects and plant diseases were among the landscaping programs conducted. Other accomplishments for the year included teaching their neighbors how to prune trees and shrubs, build barbecue pits and outdoor living room furniture, and arrange flowers.

The demonstrators say they learned more than the people they taught. Not only were they benefited materially, but here are the figures to show the actual number of yard improvements made. Nearly 4,500 outdoor living rooms were arranged and furnished, and more than 2,300 drives and 2,700 walks were built. Nearly 29,300 shrubs and trees were grown from seeds and cuttings.



THERE'S less guess—and gamble—when you keep careful, systematic records. That's the idea behind the Wisconsin Swine Selection cooperative, a record-keeping organization which this year boasts more than 300 members in more than 40 counties.

These farmers are keeping records on more than 20,000 pigs. And on the basis of these records they will hold back the gilts that will raise their pig crop next year.

Their system is simple. Pigs are marked at birth and are weighed at 5 months of age. That, plus a few notes on the litter size and other important information, is all there is to it.

From these records each pig is rated. Members get this rating long before they sell their pigs and can save the very best gilts they have.

But why go to all the trouble? Why not pick out the best-looking gilts and save them?

Walter Ashmore, of Fennimore, who's been in the organization since it started in 1945, has the answer. "The 'best-looking' gilt is often not the best one," he says.

Farmers have known for a long time that size of litter, economy of growth and gains, good type, and mothering ability are inherited. But on the average farm the pigs from several litters run together, and in a few months you can't tell which pigs belong to which sow.

With these problems in mind, 40 farmers came to the college of agriculture in 1945 for help in working out a system of keeping track of the sows and their pigs. They wanted accurate records, and they wanted records easy to keep.

Thus started the Wisconsin Swine Selection cooperative. Life membership costs only \$2. There is an addi-

Swine Selection Co-op

tional annual charge of 75 cents a litter, which is graduated down to 50 cents if enough litters are enrolled by a farmer.

This fee pays the cost of weighing the pigs and analyzing the records, a job done by the State organization.

The record for an entire litter is kept on one card. It shows how many pigs were in the litter, how many were raised, and the 5-month weight. This 5-month information gives a good idea of the sow's mothering ability and the pig's inherited ability to put on low-cost gains.

Here's how the pig's index is figured:

It gets one point for every pig born in its litter. A pig that comes from a litter of eight starts out with eight points. It gets two points for every litter mate raised to 5 months.

It gets one point for every 100 pounds the litter weighs at 5 months of age.

And it gets seven-tenths of a point for every pound it weighs over 75.

Last year the average index of pigs enrolled in the program was 90. But the program is not a contest, says Dave Williams, swine specialist at the University of Wisconsin.

Indexes are mailed to the farmer and are kept confidential. A farmer gets a report on his own pigs and on the average for the State and can compare them for his own benefit.

The main idea of the index is to show each farmer which of his gilts have inherited the ability to give him the best pigs next year.

Bridging the Gap

MEADE COUNTY, which is South Dakota's biggest, is 78 miles east and west and 66 miles north and south, at its biggest dimensions. Sturgis, the county seat, is at the west edge. Outside of Sturgis, Faith (which is 109 miles from Sturgis), and Piedmont, there are no towns in the county. Scattered over this vast area are 1,200 farms and ranches, averaging more than 1,700 acres—almost 3 square miles each.

Getting extension work done under those conditions presents a different problem from that of an ordinary county. To help bridge the gap between the extension office and the farm, County Agents Kenny Leslie and Donald Klebsch have been using "bulletin boards." There are 23 rural post offices scattered over the county, combined with stores and filling stations. People go to these places pretty often to get their groceries and mail. They spend quite a bit of time there waiting and visiting.

Bulletin boards, each 16 by 30

inches, have been set up at the post offices, labeled "County Extension News." Every 2 weeks Kenny and Donald send out a news letter. These are mimeographed and usually give directions and recommendations about some practice. They use illustrations (from circular letter illustrations) freely to attract interest or tell the story.

A typical set of bulletins includes tree planting directions, feeding of poultry, how to recognize and control alfalfa weevil, control of hog mange, description of recommended small grain varieties, value of and how to treat seed, and a report on the cattle spraying for grub control.

"We issue these bulletins about every 2 weeks," Don writes. "The storekeepers put them on the bulletin boards which are in a conspicuous place. We are well pleased with the results. However, it depends a lot on the news letter. If it concerns something they are interested in, the results are good."

Five-County Tours

THE FIVE COUNTIES in southern Maryland got together for a week of soil conservation touring in the heat of the hottest summer for many a long year. But for all that more than 2,000 people heard the experts explain soil conservation practices and the farmers tell about rotations used, or how they planted the hills on the contour, and how it worked.

Between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, this area is historically rich tobacco land. Much of the virgin fertility has washed into the broad rivers and closed ports which once loaded ocean-going vessels. The need for soil conservation is evident.

"This first Southern Maryland Soil Conservation Week," said Director T. B. Symons "was the most progressive step yet taken in southern Maryland for the promotion of soil conservation activities. The 10 farms visited demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that conservation pays dividends for the tenant, for the land owner, and for the general public."

The success of the venture was due to careful planning and hard work of many folks. County agents, soil conservation district officials, personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, local editors and businessmen, the church women, and the fire company auxiliary who served the lunches, the Army who

furnished the sound trucks, the Boy Scouts who marked the way, the farmers who got ready for the crowd and told of their experiences, and many others helped make it a success.

Governor Lane opened the week's education program with a real bang when he set off a charge of dynamite to open a drainage ditch in Anne Arundel County. Each day's tour was in a different county but many farmers also visited in neighboring counties as well as their own.



A rump session under the trees.



A demonstration of profitable livestock farming in tobacco country.



A good press chairman helped the local papers get the story.



Diversified farming and good soil practices paid for the farm and supports seven fine children, testified Farmer Hunt of Charles County.

About People...



DEAN JOHN A. HILL of the University of Wyoming's College of Agriculture has been chosen as the honor guest for the American Society of Animal Production at its 1949 annual meeting in Chicago. Thus Dean Hill joins a select list of animal scientists previously honored by the society for their contributions to the livestock industry. Dean Hill has received many notable honors during his career, including his selection as consultant in animal husbandry for the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry (1928-32); judge of wool at both the Chicago International Livestock Exposition from 1932 to 1934 and the San Francisco World's Fair in 1939; member of the advisory committee to study the national livestock marketing conditions from 1940 to 1945; and judge of the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City in 1947 and 1948.

The University of Wyoming's wool department was started by Dean Hill in 1907 when he was wool specialist. A nationally recognized authority in the sheep industry, he was awarded an honorary doctor of law degree by the University of Wyoming in 1947.

During the International Livestock Exposition this year, Dean Hill will be honored at a formal banquet, at which time a life-size bust oil portrait of the dean will be presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

• "It's been a marvelous 30 years," is the way MILDRED C. THOMAS summed up her career in extension work for the Worcester, Mass., Sunday Telegram on January 23. Miss Thomas, of course, was referring to the 30 years she has served as home demonstration agent in Worcester County. Miss Thomas has shared in many pioneering steps made in the Worcester County extension program. When she first entered Extension, home demonstration work was in its infancy in Worcester County. Now there are 3 home demonstration staff

members and more than 900 volunteer leaders. The number of volunteer leaders changes from year to year, but it is constantly on the increase.

• JOHN STOOKEY, Niagara County, N. Y., club agent, recently received his master's degree in extension education from Colorado A. & M. Thus, another first was accomplished in the annals of extension history—the first master's degree in extension education to be awarded—John Stookey, the first extension recipient.



• DR. W. G. KAMMLADE, professor of animal science at the University of Illinois, was recently appointed associate director of the Extension Service in that State to succeed Prof. J. C. Spitler, retired on September 1. A native of Wisconsin, Dr. Kammlade did his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin and received both his master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Illinois. He is widely known for his work as chairman of the committee in charge of the 5,000-acre Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois.

- G. G. (HOOT) GIBSON took over the helm of the Texas Extension Service on June 1. Director Gibson is a native Texan, graduated with a B. S. in agriculture from Texas A. & M. in 1929, and holds a master's degree from Iowa State College received in 1930. He served as a dairy specialist with Iowa State College before joining the Texas Extension Service in 1935 as an assistant dairyman. In 1943 and 1944 he managed a private dairy farm near Waco, Tex., returning to Extension as dairy husbandman in 1944. Director Gibson is the author of a number of extension publications in the dairy field and is well known throughout the State for his work with dairy herd improvement.
- MYLO S. DOWNEY, Maryland's boys' 4-H leader, left the first week in July for Greece on an assignment for ECA. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture and ECA, Mr. Downey will concentrate on building a program for boys and girls and older youth. His assignment will keep him abroad for 4 months.
- MRS. LUCILE DAVIS WILLIAMS, Negro home demonstration agent in Clarke County, Ala., passed away on April 14. A graduate of Selma University, she also attended Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Williams joined the Alabama Extension staff in 1925, serving as home demonstration agent in Dallas County until 1929, when she resigned to enter the teaching profession. She rejoined Extension in 1944 as home demonstration agent in Clarke County, which position she held until her death.
- LLOYD E. ADAMS, entomologist, moves from Missouri to the extension staff in Pennsylvania. A graduate of the University of Missouri, he is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. He served four years with the field artillery in the Pacific area during World War II.

- DIRECTOR J. O. KNAPP, of West Virgina, returned from Germany in June, where he had been on an assignment since the middle of March. He served as a consultant to authorities in the American Zone of Occupation on the establishment of extension work.
- Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, mourns the loss of two former Negro agents, JAMES R. COUNCIL and CLARENCE E. JOHNSON. The latter served from 1926 to 1946, when he retired. His coworker, Lula B. Mc-Cain, home demonstration agent, writes: "Through his untiring efforts, the entire county of farmers was organized into a working group that functioned under the County Agricultural Council." His work lives on in the life of the Negro farmers of the county.
- A welcome visitor to the Washington, D. C., Extension Service in July was COUNTY AGENT H. E. WAHLBERG, of Orange County, Calif. He stopped here in the course of his vacation trip. Mr. Wahlberg has the distinction of serving in one county for more than 30 years.

Via Radio

Older youth like to get their information by radio, according to a survey made by extension agents in Delaware County, N. Y. A visit to 283 homes outside villages showed that new farm developments came most commonly by radio, though 47 percent did read bulletins, 40 percent the farm bureau news, 21 percent remembered attending extension meetings, and 19 percent had received a farm visit.

COUNTIES in northeast North Dakota recommended their 4-H market livestock event held last fall. This annual event gives an opportunity for 4-H members with market classes of beef, lambs, and hogs, to bring their livestock to a central point where the commercial grade can be determined. Club members get training in market grades and classification and in marketing problems.

Have you read.

THE STORY OF FAO. Published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 1949. 22 pages.

- This leaflet gives in a readable fashion the world problems which led to the establishment of FAO, how the organization was set up and the more interesting and significant achievements. A limited supply is available in the editorial office and single copies can be obtained by writing Editor, Extension Service Review, U. S Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.
- MILK AND MILK PROCESSING. B. L. Herrington, Professor of Dairy Chemistry, Cornell University. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y. 343 pp.
- After a short and interesting chapter on the history of the development of the dairy industry, the first half of the book deals with the constituents of milk, their chemistry and nutrient properties.

The last half of the book deals mainly with problems of the processing of milk into its various commercial products, market milk and cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, concentrated milk, and dried milks.

As a textbook for students preparing to enter dairy technology or manufacturing and for home economics students, the main reason for its preparation, the book seems admirably adapted.

The possibilities of new commercial uses of the byproducts of milk, now largely used as livestock feed, or in some cases wasted, are well brought out as offering a stimulus for further research.

Though simplified to an admirable degree, the discussion of the chemistry of milk constituents and what happens to them in the human body is still somewhat complicated.

Although the book might be of general interest to him, the average ex-

tension worker has given little thought to chemical processes since his undergraduate days and might find little which applied directly to his work.

To extension workers in the fields of human nutrition and dairy manufacturing or technology it should be a very useful reference book.—Roy C. Jones, extension dairyman, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PRINCIPLES OF FIELD CROP PRO-DUCTION. Dr. John H. Martin and Dr. W. H. Leonard. The Macmillan Co. 1949. \$6.

• Dr. John H. Martin, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, ARA, U. S. D. A., and Dr. W. H. Leonard, professor of agronomy, Colorado Agricultural College, are coauthors of a new book on Principles of Field Crop Production.

There are 39 chapters, and the one on corn contains 20,000 words, an extent understandable in view of hybrids, the new nitrogen feeding, closer spacing, more machines, and a lot of things that aren't so new but are still necessary. Wheat has a chapter of 20,000 words also, cotton 10,000. And yet it is a compact book—no chaff, no kapok, no cob meal.

Each chapter of the book has a list of references, and many of them are long ones. Altogether these lists provide a roster of the leadership in scientific field crop production in the United States over the past 60 years. The authors have drawn upon agronomists, geneticists, entomologists, and chemists of the Department and many of the State experiment stations. In spite of the size of the book and the quantities of new material, the list of references shows that the authors are a successful pair of compressionists. There is lore in the book, too, and now and then an aside that helps to mellow the whole weighty crop.—C. E. Gapen, Intermation Specialist, ARA.

